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rain forest of almost tropical luxuriance to xerophytic sand dunes. The ecological viewpoint is maintained throughout, although the fact that the author is writing for a general audience seems to have led him from his usual scientific accuracy to many teleological interpretations. Still, the story of the New Zealand plants is told in so clear and interesting a manner that many botanists of other lands will find the little volume useful in imparting a picture of the vegetation of that distant country. For local use it cannot but be of the greatest service to teachers who are seeking an intelligent appreciation of their surroundings. The needs of the teaching profession are further recognized by a chapter on the cultivation of indigenous plants on the school grounds and in the school garden. The botanist will be interested, among other things, in the considerable number of plants with juvenile and adult leaf forms. The value of the volume is much increased by 70 illustrations from photographs of some of the most remarkable plants described.—GEO. D. FULLER.

North American Flora.[9]—Volume XXV, part 3, continues the treatment of the Geraniales and includes an elaboration of the Rutaceae and Surianaceae by PERCY WILSON, the Simaroubaceae by JOHN KUNKEL SMALL, and the Burseraceae by JOSEPH NELSON ROSE. New species, chiefly from Cuba and Mexico, are described in the following genera: *Ravenia* (1), *Zanthoxylum* (3), *Spathelia* (1), *Amyris* (1), *Elaphrium* (7), and *Icica* (10). One new genus (*Castelaria*) of the *Simaroubaceae* is proposed, based on *Castela Nicholsoni* Hook., to which are referred 8 species, 2 from Cuba being new to science.—J. M. GREENMAN.

Symbolae Antillanae.[10]—The publication of a third fascicle completes the sixth volume of Professor URBAN'S well-known work, *Symbolae Antillanae.* The fascicle recently issued continues the treatment of the Orchidaceae by A. COGNIAUX. There are recognized 96 genera, to which are referred 505 species, 28 being new to science. The excellent keys, careful and full descriptions, copious citation of exsiccatae, and complete synonomy with bibliography, make this a thoroughly scientific and standard work on the Orchidaceae of the Antillean region.—J. M. GREENMAN.

Handbook of deciduous trees.—The tenth part (fifth section of second volume) of SCHNEIDER'S *Handbuch* has just appeared,[11] the preceding part having appeared in 1909.[12] It contains descriptions, with illustrations, of the angiospermous trees of central Europe, both native and under cultivation. The present part begins in the midst of *Rhododendron* and ends with *Viburnum.* —J. M. C.

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[9] North American Flora, Vol. XXV, part 3, pp. 173–261. New York Botanical Garden. May 6, 1911.

[10] URBAN, I., Symbolae Antillanae seu fundamenta florae Indiae Occidentalis. Vol. VI, fasc., 3., pp. 433–721. Leipzig: Fratres Borntraeger. 1910.

[11] SCHNEIDER, C. K., Illustriertes Handbuch der Laubholzkunde. Zehnte Lieferung (fünfte Lieferung des zweiten Bandes). Imp. 8vo. pp. 497–757. *figs. 329–419.* Jena: Gustav Fischer. 1911. *M* 5.

NOTES FOR STUDENTS

Current taxonomic literature.—E. BRAINERD (Bull. Torr. Bot. Club **38**: 1–9. *pl. 1.* 1911) presents an article entitled "Further notes on the stemless violets of the South," and describes two new varieties.—R. E. BUCHANAN (Mycologia **3**:1–3. *pls. 34, 35.* 1911) describes and illustrates a new hyphomycete (*Thyrococcum humicola*), obtained from pure cultures.—C. DE CANDOLLE (Phil. Journ. Sci. Bot. **5**:405–463. 1910) presents "A revision of Philippine Piperaceae" in which he recognizes 22 species of *Peperomia* and 123 of *Piper.* Of the total number about 50 are new to science.—J. CARDOT (Rev. Bryol. **38**:33–43. 1911) under the title "Diagnoses préliminaires de Mousses mexicaines" has published several new species of mosses, based mainly on collections made in southern Mexico by C. R. BARNES and W. J. G. LAND in 1908.—C. CHRISTENSEN (Arkiv för Bot. **10**^{2}:1–32. *pl. 1.* 1910) presents an article "On some species of ferns collected by Dr. CARL SKOTTSBERG in temperate South America" in 1907–1909. The paper includes descriptions of 3 species new to science.—W. N. CLUTE (Fern Bull. **18**:97, 98. 1910) describes and illustrates a new species of *Polypodium* (*P. prolongilobum*) and a new variety of *P. vulgare* L. from Arizona.—E. B. COPELAND (Leafl. Phil. Bot. **3**:791–851. 1910) enumerates upward of 250 species of ferns from Mount Apo, Philippine Islands; of this number 16 are described as new. The author states: "It is probable that this is the richest known fern flora in the world." *Polypodium* and *Dryopteris* are the predominating genera.—A. D. E. ELMER (Leafl. Phil. Bot. **3**:853–1107. 1910–1911) records further data concerning the flora of the Philippine Islands, and describes 138 species of flowering plants as new.—M. L. FERNALD (Rhodora **13**:4–8. 1911)has published a new species of *Scirpus* (*S. Longii*) from Massachusetts and New Jersey.—D. GRIFFITHS (Rep. Mo. Bot. Gard. **21**:165–175. *pls. 19–28.* 1910) in continuation of his studies on the genus *Opuntia* has described and illustrated 10 new species indigenous to southwestern United States and northern Mexico.—E. HASSLER (Rep. Nov. Sp. **9**:1–18, 49–63, 115–121. 1910–1911) has published several new species, varieties, and forms in the genus *Mimosa* and in the families Bignoniaceae and Solanaceae from Paraguay. One new genus (*Rojasiophyton*) of the Bignoniaceae is proposed.—F. D. HEALD and F. A. WOLF (Mycologia **3**:5–22. 1911) have published 41 new species of Texan fungi.—A. A. HELLER (Muhlenbergia **7**:1–11, 13–15. 1911) records further results of his studies on "The North American lupines" and describes two new species: *L. sabulosus* from the sand hills near San Francisco and *L. apodotropis* from Oregon.—A. F. G. KERR and W. G. CRAIB (Kew Bull. 1–60. 1911) under the general title of

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[12] BOT. GAZETTE **48**:312. 1909.